

HIV and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders

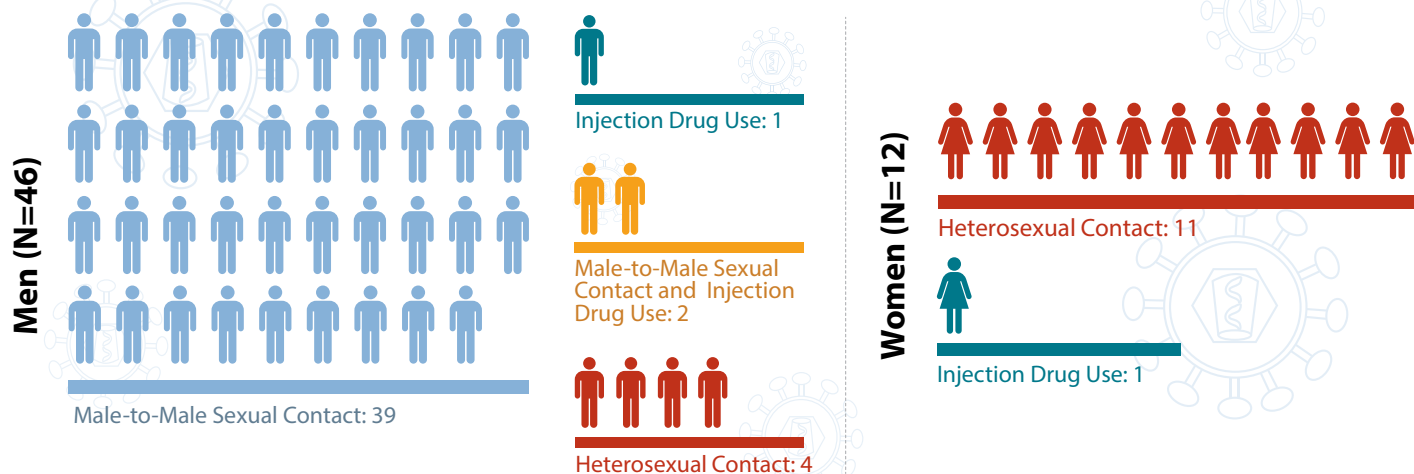
OF THE 38,739 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES IN THE US AND DEPENDENT AREAS* IN 2017:

**58 WERE AMONG
ADULT AND
ADOLESCENT NHOPI**

**46 WERE AMONG
NHOPI MEN**

**12 WERE AMONG
NHOPI WOMEN**

New HIV Diagnoses Among Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders in the US and Dependent Areas by Transmission Category, 2017



**From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses decreased 16% among NHOPI overall.[†]
But trends varied by gender.**

NHOPI overall: down 16%

Women: remained stable

Men: down 20%

* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.

[†] In 50 states and District of Columbia.

Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.[†] People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.



A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

What places some NHOPI at higher risk?

Socioeconomic Factors



Lack of health insurance, language barriers, and poverty make it difficult to access HIV services.

Limited Research



There are only a few targeted prevention programs due to limited research.

Cultural Factors



Some cultural customs may make it difficult to talk about HIV prevention.

Data Limitations

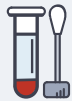


Race/ethnicity misidentification could lead to an underestimation of HIV cases.

How is CDC making a difference?



Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends.



Supporting community organizations that increase access to HIV testing and care.



Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.



Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through *Let's Stop HIV Together* campaigns.



Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.

[†] In 39 states and District of Columbia.

AT THE END OF 2016,

877

**NHOPI IN THE US
AND DEPENDENT
AREAS HAD
DIAGNOSED HIV.**

**FOR EVERY 100 NHOPI
WITH DIAGNOSED
HIV IN 2015:[†]**

70

**received
some
HIV care**

49

**were
retained
in care**

61

**were virally
suppressed**

Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



Using
condoms



Not sharing
syringes



Taking medicine
to prevent
or treat HIV



HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM.

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit gettested.cdc.gov to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

For More Information

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
Visit www.cdc.gov/hiv